

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOULANGER AND DILLON TRIAL.

A Royal Empress Insane.

ARRIVAL OF ENGLISH MAIL AT HALIFAX.

Election Contest in Birmingham.

HALIFAX, April 15.

The French Senate have commenced the trial of Boulanger and Dillon with closed doors.

The Empress of Austria is insane. She accuses herself of the death of Rudolph, and wants to commit suicide. The Emperor suffers from insomnia and proposes abdication.

There is still no news from the passengers of the abandoned steamer Denmark.

The Judges of the Queen's Bench decide that women are not eligible for the London County Council.

Sir Julian Pauncefote sailed for New York on Saturday.

The English mail steamer Sarnia, arrived at Halifax on Saturday night, with six hundred and forty-five passengers on board.

The Birmingham election contest attracts universal attention. Albert Bright is an uncompromising Unionist.

The leading commercial men of London gave a banquet to W. H. Smith, leader of the House of Commons, preparatory to his retiring to the House of Lords. Goschen will succeed Smith as leader of the House of Commons.

William O'Brien has entered an action for libel against Lord Salisbury.

OUR ADVERTISING PATRONS.

Auction—a farm..... T W Spry
Estate notice..... Morris & Morris
BIS meeting..... J S Keating
Notice to Consignees..... Clift, Wood & Co
Mohawk minstrels..... see advt
Solicitor's card..... A L C Berneau
Holy week books..... at Byrne's
Onions..... Clift, Wood & Co
New books..... J E Chisholm
American russets..... Clift, Wood & Co
Rooms wanted..... see advt

AUCTION SALES.

A Farm For Sale.

SUITABLE FOR A GENTLEMAN'S Residence, situate opposite "Virginia Waters" Estate, and adjoining "Bally Healy" Estate. I am instructed by Mrs. AMELIA TAYLOR, formerly of St. John's, in the Island of Newfoundland, but at present of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, to offer for sale by Public Auction, within my office, on THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock, all that Farm Land and Premises, situate on the Logy Bay Road, and about three miles from St. John's. The property is known as *Dowden's Farm*, and is opposite "Virginia Waters" Estate, and adjoining the "Bally Healy" Estate, being situate so near the above well known estates the property should command the attention of gentlemen requiring a handsome summer retreat. For further particulars apply on or before day of sale to

T. W. SPRY,
Real Est. Broker.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice

ALL PARTIES HAVING CLAIMS on the Estate of JOHN RYAN, late of Saint John's, laborer, deceased, are requested to furnish the same, duly attested; and all parties indebted to the Estate are requested to pay the same forthwith to the undersigned,

MORRIS & MORRIS,
Solicitors for Geo. J. Adams,
Administrator of said Estate.

New Books.

TACTICS OF INFIDELS, by Rev. L. A. Lambert, 30cts
Notes on Ingersoll, by Rev. L. A. Lambert, 25cts
Conklin's Handy Manual of useful information and Atlas of the World a Million Facts, 25cts
The Silence of Dean Maitland, 20cts
At the Mercy of Tiberius, by Mrs. A. J. Wilson, 50c
Jonathan and His Continent, by Max O'Rell, 50c
Won by Waiting, by Edna Lyle, 20cts
Guilford, by Ouida 20cts
The Phantom City, by William Westall, 20cts
Lord Elsmere's Wife, by C. M. Braeme, 20cts
Donovan, (2 vols.) by Edna Lyle, 40cts
Robert Elsmere, by Mrs. H. Ward, 40cts
The Girl from Malta, by Fergus Hume, 25cts
The Mystery of a Hansom Cab, by Fergus Hume, 20cts
Madame Midas, by Fergus Hume, 20cts

J. F. CHISHOLM.

Notice to Consignees.

CONSIGNEES PER SCHRE GLADYS and Maud Carter, will please pass Customs' entries, pay freight, and take delivery of their goods.

CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

New Advertisements

MINSTRELS MINSTRELS

(For the benefit of Financial Committee of Benevolent Irish Society.)

"What Minstrels; strangers come to town?" "No, indeed, but the Famous "Mohawk" Minstrels."

MOHAWK MINSTRELS!

—Will make you hold your sides—

On Thursday, April 20th, in St. Patrick's Hall.

"What are they going to give us this time?" "Why, some magnificent songs, funny stories, comic jokes and droll yarns." "Anything else?" "Why, bless you soul, yes! BRUDDER BONES'S STUMP LECTURE ON DE GHOST!" "Is dat all?" "Not half all. Dens dars Pomrey and Sophie in a Plantation Breakdown, worth double the money to look at." "Finished now, I suppose?" "Only half through yet." "What next?" "Why, the famous Athletes on the horizontal bar." "And den down goes the rag." "Not at all, den a roaring afterpiece, comical enough to make the roots stand on a bald head." "What's that called?" "Why, it would never do to give it away. Just pay twenty cents and you'll here it." "Dinah, bury that shillin' in the cellar for Thursday night, till I see the Mohawks." Admission 20cts.; programme next week.

Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency Sir Terence and Lady O'Brien.

Help for the Orphans.

BEAUTY AND THE BEAST!

will be performed in the

Athenæum Hall on Easter Tuesday
WITH FULL ORCHESTRAL ACCOMPANIMENT.

CONDUCTOR MR. C. HUTTON.

Doors open at 7; performance to commence at 8. Numbered Reserved seats 50cts (a plan of the hall will be at Mrs. Rouse's on Wednesday); General Admission, 25cts. Books of "Beauty and the Beast" will be sold at the Hall for 2cts. each.

Dories Dories

We are now building the GLOUCESTER Dory ourselves, and are determined to make them the best in the market. Call and see them before you purchase any other. LANDING: 100 M. Pine Shingles from Trouty Mill, acknowledged to be the best Shingle that come into St. John's.

WM. CAMPBELL,
Builders' Supply Store, 149 Water Street.

New Sp'ing Goods

—NOW BEING OPENED AT—

J. J. & L. FURLONG'S
Every Package Reveals Greater Bargains.

One Standard of Quality: The Highest.
One Standard of Price: The Lowest.

The Bargains we Offer this Season

have never been equalled in the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

Will take your orders lower than anyone else in town at

3, ARCADE BUILDINGS, 3.

THE PLEASURE OF YOUR COMPANY IS INVITED TO INSPECT OUR STOCK.

Spring Fashions!

—OF—

DRY GOODS!

Every department is thoroughly stocked with a very choice assortment of all the Latest Novelties, and marked at prices that cannot be surpassed.

M. MONROE.

Onions! - Onions!

1889.

Athenæum Lecture Course.

MONDAY, April 22—Easter Monday: Concert.
Doors open at a quarter past 7. Chair to be taken at 8. Numbered seats twenty cts. General admission, ten cents.

By order, J. J. FLANNERY, Secretary.

Rooms - Wanted.

TWO LADIES' WANT ROOMS with board in a private family. East-end preferred. Address X COLONIST office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW LANDING

ex Sidonian from New York.

500 brls Armour's New Mess Pork

300 brls Light Family Mess Pork—

(FIGGE & KING'S.)

350 brls Packet Beef—YORKVILLE

300 brls Extra Mess Beef—ARMOUR'S

—AND, ON HAND—

2000 lbs BUTTERINE,

(10's, 20's, 30's, 40's.)

HEARN & CO.

april 12, 61p, eod



NOTICE

THE SAINT JOHN'S MUNICIPAL Council hereby give notice to persons in ARREARS for water assessment and sewerage rates to the late GENERAL WATER COMPANY are requested to make payment of the same at the Office of the Water Department of the Municipal Council, before the 1st of May next. After that date legal proceedings will be taken to recover arrears.

(By order) P. W. KELLY,

THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES, Secretary.

Duckworth-st., April 13th, '89. 1w,fp

FOR RENT.

(Possession given 1st of May.)

Nos. 95 and 97 Water Street,

THE SHOPS and HOUSE now in the occupancy of Mr. John Tarelin. App. to

HARVEY & CO.

ap 13, 3w, 21w, fp

Kenny's Acme Can Clamps!

AND BEADERS—PATENTED.

IN PRESENTING THIS INDISPENSABLE article of manufacture to the public generally, and those engaged in the lobster packing business in this country particularly, their attention is directed to the many advantages it possesses over any other article in the market for a like purpose, a few of which are as follows: 1st—The bottom clamp being larger than the can, it forms a guide for the soldering-iron while outside soldering the tins. 2nd—The motion of the can may be so regulated as to prevent the molten solder flowing from the hot iron from flying off at a tangent from the revolving can, thereby preventing great waste. 3rd—No handling of the cans just soldered to be replaced by an unsoldered one, the mere lifting of the top clamp, allowing it to drop out of place, and an unsoldered one being put in. 4th—The expanding or beading of the can being performed whilst the bottom is being soldered, does away with the necessity for a beading machine for that express purpose, and also another handling of the cans for that purpose only. 5th—It is so constructed that the sealing or top-soldering of the cans is aided as materially as is the bottom soldering, the top clamp forming a rest for the soldering-iron. 6th—They are constructed in gangs of from three to any desired number, and are all put in motion by the operation of a treadle. 7th—The seam of the cans, to which the earnest attention of the operator in sealing is directed being placed in front or any desired position, they will, when the motion ceases, be in the same position for buttoning. Many other advantages will present themselves to the initiated as soon as one of those machines is in practical working order, a few of which will be upon the market in time for the coming season's trade. Orders booked for May delivery. Send for illus. circular and price list.

The London "Grocer" learns on reliable authority, that the French government mean to enforce the law prohibiting the sale of canned goods having solder inside tins. Inside soldered cans will be confiscated if found in French custom houses. The German law respecting 10 per cent only of lead in solder inside cans enacted last year, will also be stringently enforced, unless lobster packers conform to the new law in respect to flat and half flat tins. It will occasion much disturbance of values, as the diverting of 30,000 to 40,000 cases of flat tinned lobster from France and Germany to England, would obviously unfavorably affect the position of the article in Great Britain.

F. J. KENNY,

ap 1, 1mf, eod 45 Gower Street, St. John's.

TO LET.

(possession given 1st May next.)

That Shop and Dwelling House,

Situate on Water Street, at present occupied by JOHN STUDDY, Esq. Apply to

F. ST. JOHN.

nmr 23, 31w, fp, tf

Round Pease.

WE HAVE IN STORE

200 barrels Canadian Round Pease

50 half-brls Canadian Round Pease.

CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

Herring Nets

On Sale by Clift, Wood & Co.

FIFTY HEMP HERRING NETS.

2, 24, 24, 24-inch mesh—from 17 to 60 runs each.

50 COTTON HERRING NETS.

2, 24, 24-inch mesh—40 runs each.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

MAILS

Will be despatched from this Office until further notice for Hants Harbor, Trinity, Catalina, Bonavista and King's Cove, every TUESDAY, closing at 9 a.m., and for Random and Smith's Sounds, Brooklyn and Musgrave Town, every THURSDAY, closing at 9 a.m.

J. O. FRASER,
General Post Office, Postmaster Gen.
St. John's, April 12th, '89.—61

Choice Irish Potatoes.

Celebrated "Magnum Bonum" Brand.

FOR SALE.

A small cargo of Choice Irish Potatoes, now due per English schr. Ocean Pet from Ireland. These potatoes have been specially selected for seed purposes, and are spoken of very highly. Will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Orders booked by

W. H. MARE, SON & CO.,
Brokers.

ap 12, fp, tf

To Let.

THAT DWELLING HOUSE,

[Situate in Brazil's Square.]

At present in the occupancy of Mr. Wm. BURT. Possession given May 1st next.

Apply to EDWARD SHEA,

ap 13, 31p

Post Office Notice.

MAILS PER S.S. NEPTUNE

For Hants Harbor, Trinity, Catalina, Bonavista, Kingscove, Salvage, Greenspond, Fogo, Herring Neck, Twillingate, Exploits, Fortune Harbor, Leading Tickle, Little Bay Islands, Little Bay, Nippers' Harbor and Tilt Cove.

Will be despatched MONDAY, 15th instant, closing at 8 a.m.

J. O. FRASER,

General Post Office, Postmaster General.

St. John's, April 12th, '89. 21,fp

American RUSSETS.

(Now Landing, ex Mund)

(Carter, and for sale by)

CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

25 barrels Selected Apples—Russets.

ap 11, 5

ONIONS.

Just Received, per sch Maud Carter from Boston,

25 Barrels of Onions.

ap 15

CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

Citizens' Defence Society

THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL MEETING of the Citizens' Defence Association held on Monday Evening, at 8 o'clock, to transact business of importance. A full attendance is particularly requested.

TO LET.

"Boncloddy" Cottage.

With Outhouses and Gardens, situate on Penny Well Road. For particulars, apply to

MRS. G. BRANSCOMBE,

ap 10, 10

TO LET.

A Dwelling House

Over the Grocery Store of Mr. JAMES BROPHY, Water Street. App to R. & C. CALLAHAN.

ap 12, 1w, fp

NOTICE.

THERE WILL BE A Special Meeting of the Benevolent Irish Society held in St. Patrick's Hall, on tomorrow (TUESDAY) evening at 7.30 sharp, for the purpose of receiving a report of School Committee in reference to certain contemplated improvements. A full attendance is particularly requested.

By order, J. S. KEATING,

Sec. Schools.

HOLY WEEK BOOKS

15 Cents upwards, 15cts.

At BYRNE'S,

ap 15, 31p

CARD.

A. L. C. BERTEAU,
Solicitor.

Office, Gregory's Lane. (Heretofore occupied by late J. J. MILLEY, Esq.)

ap 15, 1m, f&s

Saws Filed & Set

At P. HAGERTY'S,

No. 15, Queen Street.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and expeditiously executed at the COLONIST Job Printing Office.

A Select Story.

Her Love Was Her Life.

BY AUTHOR OF "SET IN DIAMONDS."

CHAPTER LIX—(continued.)

USELESS PLEADINGS.

She took home with her the memory of his last look—a look that said so plainly, "I love you and will go to Berlin for your sake." She took home with her the memory of that look, and lay sleepless through the whole night, wondering which of the evil spirits had taken possession of her.

The countess had gone in search of Lady Marion. She found her in her boudoir—the beautiful room she had shown with such pride to Mme. Vanira. Lady Chandos looked up eagerly as the countess entered.

"Have you good news for me?" she cried, eagerly.

And my lady could not destroy the lingering hope she saw in that fair face.

"Not yet," she cried, "but you must be patient, Marion."

"Has it succeeded or failed?" she asked, eagerly.

"It has failed," answered the countess, dreading to see the effect of her reply.

But to her surprise a tender, dreamy smile came over the fair face.

"Why are you smiling, Marion?" she asked.

"Because I, too have a plan," she replied; "one quite of my own; and I pray Heaven it may succeed."

"Will you tell it me?" asked Lady Lanswell.

And the fair, young wife's answer was quietly whispered:

"No."

Late that night, while the London streets were darkened by the cloud of sin that seems to rise as the sun sets; while crowded ball-rooms were one scene of gayety and frivolity; while tired souls went from earth to Heaven; while poverty, sickness, sorrow and death reigned over the whole city; Lady Marion, with her golden head bent and her white hands clasped, knelt praying. There was peace on her face and holy happy love.

"God help me," she said; "I will put all my trust in Him. My husband will love me when he knows."

She prayed there until the sun rose in the morning sky, and she watched the first beams with a tender smile.

"It will be a day of grace for me," she said, as she laid her fair head on the pillow to sleep.

CHAPTER LX.

"THIS WOMAN SHALL NEVER KNOW."

LEONE stood alone in her pretty drawing-room, the room from which she could see the hills and the trees, and catch glimpses of pretty home scenery that were unrivaled. She stood looking at it now, her eyes fixed on the distant hills, her heart re-echoing the words: "In the grave alone is peace."

In her heart and mind all was dross; she seemed to have lost the power of thinking; she had an engagement to sing in her favorite opera on the evening previous. Hundreds had assembled to hear her, and at the last moment they were compelled to find a substitute. Leone could not sing; it was not that her voice failed her, but to her inexpressible sorrow, when she began to tell the woes of another her mind wandered off into her own. In vain she tried to collect herself, to save herself from the terrible whirl of her brain.

"Surely I am not going mad." She bent her head on her hands, and sighed deeply; if she could but save herself, if she could but tell what to do. The night before, only a few hours previous it seemed to her her heart and brain had been on fire, first with jealousy then with love, then with anger. By accident she was going to her wardrobe, her hands fell on a large beautiful copy of the Bible. She opened it carelessly, and eyes fell on the words: "For the wicked there shall be no abiding place, neither shall they find rest forever."

Rest, that was what she wanted, and if she were wicked she would not find it for evermore. What was being

wicked? People had behaved wickedly to her; they had taken from her the one love that would have been the stay of her life; they had made her most solemn vows nothing. She had been wickedly treated, but did it follow that she must be wicked?

"I could never be a sinner," she said; "I have not the nerve, I have not the strength. I could never be a sinner."

Lightly enough she turned those pages; she saw the picture of Ruth in the corn-field—simple, loving Ruth, whose words have stood the finest love-story ever written since she uttered them. There was another picture of Queen Esther fainting in the awful presence of Ahasuerus the king; another of a fair young Madona holding in her arms a little child; another of the Magdalen, her golden hair wet with tears; another of a Sacred Head bent low in the agonies of death. She looked long at that, for underneath it was written, "For our sins." Wickedness meant sin. Standing there, her hand resting on the page, all the truth seemed to come home to her. It would be a sin to cause disunion between husband and wife; it would be a sin to cause the husband of another woman to love her; it would be a sin to give way to the desire of vengeance that was burning her heart away, and these words were so pathetic, "For our sins." She had laid face on that picture of the Crucifixion, and burning tears fell from her eyes over it.

"God have mercy on me," she had prayed, "and save me from myself."

Then she had slept, and here was the morrow, a lovely summer day with the air all fragrance, the birds all song, and she was still doing hard battle with herself, for, as she had said to herself, hers was "a mad love—a cruel, mad love."

And as she stood watching the distant hills, wondering if in the blue sky that hung over them there was peace, a servant once more entered the room, holding a card in her hand.

"Lady Chandos," said Leone, wonderingly; "ask her in here."

She looked in surprise, almost too great for words, at the little card, Lance's wife, who had refused to speak to her, who had distained to touch her outstretched hand—Lance's wife coming to speak to her.

What could it mean? Were the whole race of the Lanswells coming to her.

The next moment a fair, sweet face was smiling into hers, a face she had seen last darkened with anger, but which was fair and bright now, with the light of a holy love.

Leone looked at her in amaze. What had happened? It looked as though a new life, a new soul had been given to Lady Marion. And hush, she was speaking to her in a low, sweet voice, that thrilled through the great singer like the softest cords from an Eolian harp.

"You are surprised to see me," Lady Marion was saying, "yet I have done right in coming. All last night, while the stars were shining, I prayed Heaven to tell me what it was best for me to do, and I shall always think that the white-winged angels, whom they say carry prayers to Heaven, sent me to you. I refused to touch your hand the other day. Will you give it to me now? Will you listen to me?"

Leone's whole heart and soul had risen in hot rebellion and fierce hate against the Countess of Lanswell. They went out in sweetest love and compassion to her fair-faced rival now. The sweet voice went on:

"I can not tell why I have come to you—some impulse has sent me. Another woman in my place would have looked on you as a successful rival and hated you. I cannot. The soul that has stirred other souls can not be base; you must be noble and good or you would not influence the hearts and souls of men. Oh, madame, I have come to you with two lives in my hands. Will you listen to me?"

The dark, beautiful head of the gifted singer was bent for a few moments over the golden head of her rival. Then Leone raised her eyes to Marion's face. "You are trembling," she said; "you shall speak to me as you will, but you shall speak to me here."

Some warm, loving irresistible impulse came to her; she could not hate or hurt this fair, gentle lady whom the countess had put in her place, and whom her husband did not love; a great impulse of pity came over her, a sweet and generous compassion filled her heart.

(To be continued.)

EASTER AND BIRTHDAY CARDS.

NOW OPEN AND READY FOR INSPECTION, a choice assortment of Easter and Birthday Cards, Easter and Birthday Booklets Studies in Landscape, Flowers, Sea Views, Birds, etc., etc., all coloured, very cheap by the set. Relief and other scraps in great variety Scrap Albums, very cheap, Lamp Shades Flower Pot Covers, Chromo pictures Chromo Pannels, Chromo Mottoes, etc., etc. All selling at unprecedented low prices.

ap8 J. F. CHISHOLM.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES PER SCHR. ANNIE SIMPSON, from Boston, will please pay freight and take delivery of their goods from the wharf of

mar30 CLIFT, WOOD & CO. Agents.

POTATOES

We have received, per steamer Conscript, from Halifax, N.S., 50 barrels

CHOICE POTATOES.

(Barbados, Jackson Whites, etc.)

ap12 CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

HAMS! HAMS!

ON SALE BY

CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

1 tierce Choice HAMS.

ap12 Per steamer Conscript.

Baird's Balsam of Horehound

MR. MOODY ROGERS, BRISTOL, Westmoreland Co., N.B., writes:—"I used your Balsam of Horehound for a bad cough some time ago and could find nothing to cure me till I got the Balsam. I think it is the best cough medicine I ever used."

MR. R. S. McDONALD, of Alma, Albert County, writes:—"More than a year I was troubled with a cough and a tickling sensation in the throat and could get no relief until I tried a bottle of Baird's Balsam. Less than one bottle completely cured me and I have frequently recommended it to others since, who tell me they find it a perfect cure for such affections."

ap16

\$4.80:

Four dollars and eighty cents per ton. We will sell the balance of our Coal.

Ex shed, 100 tons Coal.

At \$4.80 per ton sent home.

ap10 CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

CHEAP READING.

Trickster, by Ouida.....40 cents
The Owl House, by Marlett.....30 cents
Hemo Sun, by Ebers.....40 cents
Armalade, by Collins.....40 cents
Young Mrs. Jardine, by Miss Mullock.....40 cents
Chance, by Ouida.....40 cents
The Metaphor Affair, by Du Boisgobey.....40 cents
Saint Michael, by Werner.....40 cents
Vanity Fair, by Thackeray.....40 cents
Mona's Choice, by Mrs. Alexander.....30 cents
Byron's complete works.....30 cents
Scott's complete works.....30 cents
Shakespeare's complete works.....30 cents
Myra's and Weldon's Journals for March.....30 cents

mar23 GARRETT BYRNE, Opp. Post Office.

APPLES

Now landing ex steamer Conscript, and

ON SALE BY CLIFT, WOOD & CO,

50 barrels Choice

CANADIAN APPLES.

ap13

DR. BEACH'S

Celery and Chamomile.

A PERFECT TONIC.

FOR NERVOUSNESS, Nervous Headache, Tired Feelings, Indigestion, Constipation, Melancholy, and all Kidney, Liver, and Stomach troubles. A mild but certain restorative tonic, aperient and diuretic, purely vegetable, and guaranteed to contain nothing injurious whatever. For sale by Druggists in St. John's.

ap16

Baird's French Ointment

THIS OINTMENT HAS BEEN USED with the greatest success in the speedy cure of all Eruptions arising from an impure state of the blood, or that may have been imparted by contact with diseased persons. Whatever the eruption, or breaking out, on the skin may be, whether Itch, or Salt Rheum, or Scald Head or Ringworm, or Humor of any kind, a cure may be relied upon. It also stimulates the action of old or indolent Ulcers, Fever Sores, Obsolete Sores and Wounds, &c., healing them in many cases immediately and soundly. Sold by all respectable dealers. Price 25 cents a box. Wholesale by R. W. MCCARTHY, St. John's.

ap16

Oysters! Oysters!

JUST RECEIVED.

For Sale by J. & W. Pitts

10 baskets OYSTERS.

ap14

Good HOUSE.

WHOLESALE STREET.

DESIRABLE BUSINESS STAND SITUATED on Cochrane Street. Offered to good tenant. Possession immediate. Apply to

ap14 R. F. HAYES, King's Bridge.

Job Printing neatly executed at Colonist Office.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

Just Received, by steamship Sidonian,

30 Dozen Splendid Brooms,

10 DOZEN ZINC WASH-BOARDS.

30 Dozen Scrubbing, Blacklead and Blacking Brushes.

—AND IN STOCK—

200 BOXES of CIGARS

Sold to wholesale purchasers at a great reduction. There are several very fine brands, viz.:—Andaluzan, "Faleto," "Daisy," "Queen," &c. And also a fine stock of Tobaccos—Cut Plug, Virginia Mixture, Cavendish and Gold Leaf (Lettessurier, Quebec.)

april15 ANDREW P. JORDAN.

The Grand Lottery of Money Prizes!

(In connection with Bazar and Fair, in aid of the Churches of Our Lady of Mount Carmel and St. Joseph, Salmonier), will be drawn in—

TOTAL ABSTINENCE HALL, ST. JOHN'S, ON TUESDAY, THE 16th JULY, 1889.

THE PRIZES ARE AS FOLLOWS, VIZ:

1st Prize	\$200.00	5th Prize	\$15.00
2nd Prize	100.00	6th Prize	10.00
3rd Prize	50.00	7th Prize	5.00
4th Prize	20.00	8th Prize	5.00
SPECIAL PRIZE		\$50.00.	

The complimentary free ticket—the colored one at the end of each book, for which the Special Prize is offered—is given gratis to purchasers or sellers of a book of twenty tickets.

Whatever ticket wins a prize in the lottery may be estimated to become a Bank Cheque for the amount drawn. The buyer of a book of twenty tickets, besides having a good chance of winning many of the prizes in the Lottery, has also a chance of winning the special prize.

N.B.—Don't lose your ticket. No prize will be paid unless the ticket is presented. The tickets are only Twenty Cents (20), and may be had from the members of the committee, or from Mr. Frank St. John, Duckworth Street, St. John's. The winning numbers will be published in the newspapers. February 13, 1889.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.	CLASS D	LIST OF PRIZES.
Under the patronage of the Rev. Father Laballe.	The 21st monthly drawing will take place Wednesday, March 20th, at 2 p.m.	1 Real Estate worth.....\$5,000 5,000
Established in 1884, under the Act of Quebec, 32 Vict., Chapt. 36, for benefit of the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quebec	PRIZES VALUE \$50,000.00.	1 ditto.....2,000 2,000
	Capital prize: On Real Estate worth \$5,000.00.	1 ditto.....1,000 1,000
		4 ditto.....500 2,000
		10 Real Estates.....300 3,000
		30 Furniture Sets.....200 6,000
		60 ditto.....100 6,000
		200 Gold Watches.....50 10,000
		1,000 Silver Watches.....10 10,000
		1,000 Toilet Sets.....5 5,000
		2,807 Prizes worth.....\$50,000 00.
		TICKETS—\$1.00.
		Offers are made to all winners to pay their prizes cash, less a commission of 10 p.c.
		Winners' names not published unless specially authorized. S. E. LEFEBVRE, Secretary.
		Offices, 19 St. James Street, Montreal, Can.

IMPORTANT CLUB OFFER TO OUR READERS!



The only high class Illustrated Canadian Weekly, gives its readers the best of literature, accompanied by engravings of the highest order. The Press throughout the Dominion has declared it to be worthy of Canada and deserving universal support; but its best recommendation lies in its steadily INCREASING CIRCULATION.

SUBSCRIPTION \$4 A YEAR. 10 CENTS A NUMBER.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS with Messrs. G. E. Desbarats & Son, Publishers, enable us to offer the DOMINION ILLUSTRATED with

THE DAILY COLONIST

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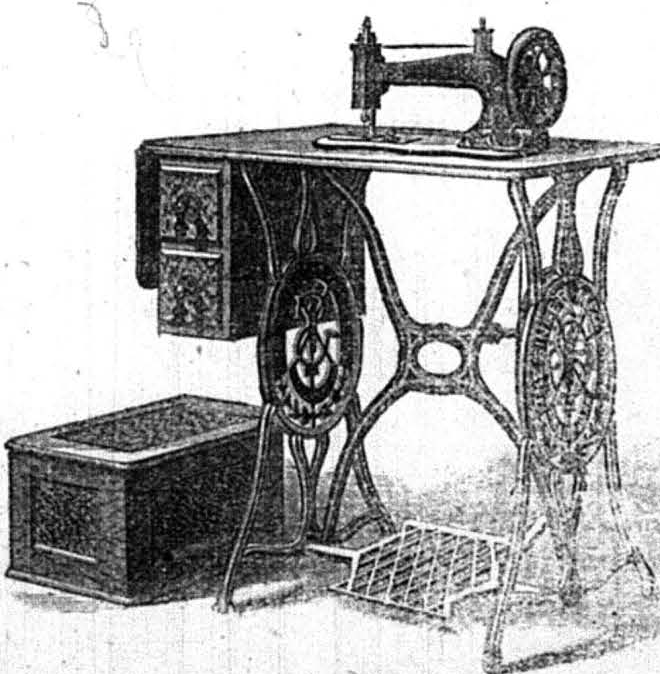
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Authorized Capital	£5,000,000		
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Paid-up Capital	500,000		
II.—FIRE FUND			
Reserve	£84,576	19	1
Premium Reserve	306,188	18	1
Balance of profit and loss acc't.	67,893	13	1
III.—LIFE FUND			
Accumulated Fund (Life Branch)	£3,274,833	19	1
Do. Fund (Annuity Branch)	473,147	3	2
	£3,747,980	2	3
REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1888			
FROM THE LIFE DEPARTMENT			
Nett Life Premiums and Interest	£460,075	5	
Annuity Premiums (including £108,992 2 4 by single payment) and interest	124,717	7	1
	£584,792	13	4
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Nett Fire Premiums and Interest	£1,167,073	14	1
	£1,750,866	7	5

The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are free from liability in respect of the Fire Department, and in like manner the Accumulated Funds of the Fire Department are free from liability in respect of the Life Department. Insurances effected on Liberal Terms. Chief Offices.—EDINBURGH & LONDON.

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LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

The House of Assembly.

FRIDAY, April 5.

(continued.)

Mr. MORINE—I rise for the purpose of supporting this petition before the House. I believe that there is a necessity for lighting the coast in a better manner than at present, and I trust that the Government will during the present session, bring in a bill for the purpose of erecting light houses at the several places along the coast where they are most needed. As I pointed out on yesterday, more light houses were erected by the previous Government than have been built by this Government. As a Confederate, I should proper that the Government would not comply with the present petition, and that this light house was not built, for I could then tell the petitioners that it would be built out of the Dominion treasury. I now make these petitions the promise, that if the Government do not build this light house within the next four years, the Canadian Government will then build it for them. I also wish to make the same promise to Heart's Content and the other places where light houses are needed, and I have no doubt, from the way in which the Dominion Government has lighted their own coasts, that one of the results to this colony of Confederation with the Dominion of Canada, would be that we would have an immense number of light houses built for us on the different headlands. I have no doubt that the Government will build this light house, in order to prevent me from carrying out my promise. With regard to the strictures of the hon. member for Placentia upon the member for Twillingate, I may say that I think that the hon. member for Twillingate, Mr. Goodridge, has already taken enough out of the public revenue for the benefit of Twillingate district since he has been its representative, and that his constituents have no reason to find fault with him on that score.

HON. THE PREMIER—As the representative of the largest and one of the most populous bays in the country, and one I may add that has according to its size and population, fewer light houses than any other bay in the country, I have much pleasure in giving my support to this petition because I believe that a light house on these islands would be of great advantage to our fishermen generally. It is true that the more prosperous times our predecessors enjoyed enabled them to devote more of their public money to the building of lighthouses than we have so far been able to do, but I trust now that the country seems again to be entering upon prosperous times we shall be enabled to devote more money to this most desirable object. The hon. member for Bonaville (Mr. Morine) has told us that if we were under the Dominion Government, the Government of which he is well known to be a zealous champion, we would have lights "in galore." I have only to say that if we ever do become part of that country, I hope that the promises he has made to us of lights in lining will be held binding.

The House on motion of the Hon. Attorney General then went into committee on the Bill to consolidate the Statute Law of the Colony.

Mr. CARTY in the chair.

HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL—I do not intend to do any more than offer a few preliminary observations in relation to the subject. The Bill at present before the chair is the result of the deliberations of a Select Committee appointed by the House some two sessions ago to revise the report submitted by a former committee appointed for the consolidation of the laws, and their work is now in such a position that nothing more remains to be done than the mere formal passing of the chapters by the legislature. There has been no consolidation of the Statute Laws of the Colony since 1872, and that is a very much longer period, I may remark, than is allowed to transpire in any of the adjoining provinces between the dates of their consolidations. Since 1872 a very large bulk of Statute Law has grown up and the character of that legislation not being of the very highest class the result is that there is upon our Statute Book a mass of very confused legislation. The unsatisfactory condition of our Statute Law evoked an observation from the Supreme Court and necessitated the legislature to provide for a consolidation of our laws. The present committee besides having revised the labours of the former committee have also dealt with the acts of 1887 and 1888, and besides that, have had under consideration the Act passed here at a previous session, with the object of introducing the English Law Procedure Act, which is now in force in all the other British Colonies, into this country. It was at first proposed that this legislation should come into force under rules to be drafted by the Judges. The draft was made, but no report of these rules was made in the manner which the Act contemplates. The committee considered that the proposed legislation was too valuable not to be availed of, and that the present was not a fitting opportunity of adopting the new practice. In relation to the work of consolidating the Statutes, I may say that it was one of great magnitude, and occupied a great deal of time and attention at the hands of the Committee. At the same time, it has been accomplished with a due regard to economy, and we have managed to do with a single printing of the work. It will be found that the expense in the matter of printing, as well as in the cost of the work itself, is very small, as compared with what the former consolidation cost, or with what is paid for similar work in the adjoining provinces. It is proposed to pass the Bill in chapters, and I may say that as the committee strictly confined their alterations to those necessary verbal changes which a consolidation called for, the House may take it for granted that these chapters are substantially identical with the law as it now stands. In several Statutes the committee have ventured to make slight alterations, but the attention of hon. members would be specially directed to these changes when we come to them.

HON. THE PREMIER—I think that the time has arrived when it is necessary such a work should be undertaken, for it was impossible, at present, for any one, outside the members of the legal profession, to say what was the Statute law of the country. I am of opinion that substantial value would be received for the money expended and as an ample opportunity would be afforded hon. members of discussing the merits of the work in committee I will not delay the time of the House at present.

Mr. EMERSON—I wish to make a few observations upon this subject as there might be an impression in the minds of some as to the actual necessity for this work. The hon. Attorney General had very properly said that there had been no consolidation of our Statute laws since the year 1872. Those acquainted with the consolidation of the laws of the colonies would remember that in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and other provinces in the Dominion of Canada, a revision of the Statute laws took place every seven or eight years. In no case was it permitted to go beyond ten years, and that revision was necessary to put those Statutes into form for the information of the public and the better administration of justice. With us there had been no consolidation of the Statutes for the past seven years. Nearly every session, for instance, laws were passed on the subject of our fisheries, that it was impossible (unless a person kept the run of the Statutes) to tell what was really the law in connection with them. Other instances, too, such as the Act for protection of sheep and

the license acts in which it would require considerable research for an intelligent person to understand the law. The necessity for the work was first brought under the notice of the hon. Premier, who communicated the matter to the Executive. Directions were then given for its commencement, and a select committee was appointed with power to sit out of session. Something may, of course, be said about the expense of the work. Now, the printing alone, I believe, would cost between twelve hundred and fifteen hundred dollars. The statutes of last year and those of former years, had been taken and put into the bill, which would be the means of effecting a considerable saving. There was, also, the matter of payment for the services of those connected with the work. I can assure the House that the cost would not be one quarter of the amount spent on the consolidation of 1872. That work began in 1865 and was continued for seven years before it was completed. Hon. members would therefore, readily understand the difference between the cost of the two consolidations. If the labors of the present committee were to be paid for according to their professional services and for the number of times they sat since last Dec., the cost of the work would be considerably increased. So far as I am concerned I would say that if it had not been a labor of love to me I would not have devoted my time to it. The hon. Attorney General who was chairman of the committee paid, perhaps, more attention to the matter than the other gentlemen with whom he was associated. It was indeed a matter for surprise, considering his many duties, that he could have found so much time to devote to the subject. Looking, therefore, at the labor bestowed upon the matter, I hope that the bill will go through this session. Those who really know the necessity for the consolidation of the law will, I feel sure, be glad to see it accomplished before the House closed.

The committee then rose with leave to sit again tomorrow.

Mr. MORINE moved that the House resolve itself into committee of the whole upon the Manhood Suffrage Bill.

Mr. EMERSON—I have seen no reason during the past few weeks to influence me to change the opinion I expressed when this bill was last debated here. On the contrary, I have discovered evidence to persuade me that I should feel proud of the position I then took up in urging upon the House the desirability of declining to pass this Bill until the people had an opportunity of deciding its merits at the polls. Since last this measure came up here for discussion, we have had no evidence adduced before us that the country is anxious that this sweeping change should be immediately made. The House has not been, as the language of Mr. Morine has persuaded me it would be flooded with petitions from all parts of the country emphatically pressing upon the Legislature the necessity of making this change. With the exception of a few telegrams which arrived here from Conception Bay at a time when that hon. member was visiting that part of the country, the voice of the people has been silent upon this measure. Neither in St. John's nor in the outposts have any public meetings been held to debate this matter. The ripple upon the stream of popular opinion which was caused by the emphatic and forcible action of Mr. Morine in introducing this bill has subsided, and I am persuaded that good sense and moderate counsels have prevailed and that the people are awakened to the necessity of relegating the future consideration of this bill to a new assembly. I believe that even those hon. members who honestly favor the principles approved by this bill have become convinced that it is wisdom to hesitate in pushing this measure through the house at the present time. They now appreciate how momentous a thing it is to alter the franchise, how dangerous a thing it is to alter it upon the eve of a general election. When the bill for the revision of the franchise passed the Imperial parliament it was not passed in the last session of the then sitting parliament. For four sessions that bill was before the house; and then the government went to the country upon the measure. The same government was returned to power, and it immediately passed the bill. Therefore the administration, considering that it sat through the suffrage which had been amended, decided to appeal to the newly created electorate, and the parliament dissolved after one session. The government in so doing acted with consistency and rectitude. Though returned to power it felt that it was returned by a vote which might be altered by the newly created electorate, and it decided to appeal at once to the real sense of the country. Let hon. members who still advocate the immediate passage of this bill upon the eve of an election consider how dangerous a precedent they would establish. If we at this juncture insist upon revising the franchise without an appeal to the people, a subsequent government, which has lost the confidence of the constituencies, may seize upon an action as a precedent and, in order to secure their return to office, may pass a measure limiting and narrowing the franchise. How ready an excuse should we afford for an act which would trample the rights of the people in the dust. I contend that this is a matter which should be expressly submitted for the decision of the men who now have votes; this bill which extends the suffrage to men at present unfranchised works a limitation of the privileges of the existing constituencies. I ask hon. members, then, to follow the sound precedent set by the Imperial Legislature, and appeal to the people upon the question. I contend also that this measure is one which should not proceed from a small sectional minority of this House; but that it should come before us as a measure brought in by a government which is pledged to its enactment. I contend that this should have been a government measure, or if not, it should have come from an opposition sufficiently strong to force the government to accept it, but to say that it should have been introduced as a private measure is I consider a disgrace to the legislature. I appeal to the good sense of the people of the country, not to permit a measure to be forced upon the legislature to which they did not give their consent. Many persons, no doubt, are in favor of Manhood Suffrage with either a property or an educational qualification, but they are not in favor of an extension of the franchise in the manner advocated by the hon. member, Mr. Morine. I would therefore move that the further consideration of this matter be deferred until this day six months.

Mr. ORRIVE—I have much pleasure in

seconding the motion proposed by the hon and learned member for Placentia, Mr. Emerson. I must certainly agree that the present state of the franchise is most anomalous, and a disgrace to us as a British colony. The sooner, therefore, that it is enlarged the better. Whilst however strongly confirmed in this view, I must say, that I have decided objection to the measure introduced by the hon member for Bonaville, Mr. Morine. The manner alone in which that hon gentleman endeavoured to force the question upon the house, deserves its condemnation. That hon member has threatened Mr. Scott with political reprisals because forsooth he did not at once agree to raise committee on supply, in order to consider his pet scheme of Manhood Suffrage. He also insulted the hon. the Speaker, simply for carrying out a well understood parliamentary practice, which was always followed out in appointing select committees of this House. I contend (and I think correctly so) that the principle of giving indiscriminately every young man of twenty-one years and upwards a vote—a very wrong and injudicious one. In the Dominion of Canada a certain money qualification at least is necessary to before a party could exercise the franchise. I am prepared to extend the privilege of voting in this country to a party provided he possesses a certain amount of money or property—which, of course, meant a stake in the country, but I am not prepared to accept the bill in its present form. I have therefore much pleasure in seconding the present motion.

Mr. MORINE—I can scarcely say that I am surprised at the conduct of hon gentlemen who have moved and seconded the amendment. I shall first deal with the hon. member for Trinity, Mr. Grieve, who has been strangely inconsistent in this matter. A few evenings ago he declared in favor of Manhood Suffrage on an educational basis. That qualification, though once defeated, he could have proposed when the House went into Committee, but instead of awaiting that opportunity he seconded the motion to kill the bill, which plainly shows that his desire from the outset has been to destroy the measure. What inconsistency for an hon. member to be guilty of on the floors of the Assembly! He could have moved in committee that the franchise be granted on an educational or a property basis, or to have the age placed at 25 instead of 21 years, or any other restrictions that may not now be in the bill; but if his motion be carried, he will be shut out from making any alteration at all. Just before sitting down, he said that the present state of our franchise was a disgrace to the Statute Book and should be amended as soon as possible, and then he seconded a motion to defer all amendment, and to retain that disgrace. He has been in the Legislature for four years, with the knowledge that the franchise law is a disgrace, and he has never made a move to have it changed; but the very breath with which he denounces the existing law is used by him to prevent amendment, and to keep in existence a law he denounces. He has objected to the way in which I have dealt with this measure; but sir, I treated it in a manner that caused it to receive the approval of twenty-three against nine. The suggestion that I threatened or cajoled the members of this House into supporting my bill is an insult to the Assembly. The hon. member, from his experience here, can better appreciate than I can, what is meant by cajoling members of this House. He is also in error when he states that I insulted his honor the Speaker. I simply moved that an addition be made to the select committee, in a manner which received the support of the House. His honor the Speaker had appointed a committee which had a majority of members who were not in favor of my bill, and as it had passed through committee of the whole, and I moved to have the name of Mr. O'Mara added to the list, which motion was granted. I am perfectly well aware who suggested the names of that committee, and the hon. member will not feel very comfortable if he compels me to say more about this matter. The report of the select committee, which has unanimously reported my bill is signed by the hon. the Premier, the Receiver General, Financial Secretary, Messrs. Scott, Bond, O'Mara, Morris, and Watson—nine of the leading men in the house, yet an attempt is made by Messrs. Grieve and Emerson to discourteously kick out the bill without giving its details a moment's consideration. This house will not permit them to succeed for this measure concerns 18,000 young men of the country, and I have a right to demand for it the gravest and most deliberate consideration. I shall now deal with the remarks made by Mr. Emerson, who has been somewhat consistent in his opposition to the bill, though not in his speech tonight. I can inform him at the outset that he is entirely in error when he states that no petitions have been presented here on the subject of this bill. Both this session and last petitions were presented asking for Manhood Suffrage. We have had more requests for the adoption of this measure than we have had for the Ballot Act, yet the hon. member gave that Act his earnest support. The hon. member seems to change his opinions as easily as he does his allegiance to parties, or as quickly as he change his seat in this Assembly. He declared that he "appealed to all classes and creeds" in regard to this measure, but what have creeds to do with it? This is a measure of a broad and liberal character, a measure which proposes to give a vote to every man, irrespective of his class or creed. He has also said that it was a Confederation measure, and others outside this House have called it an Orange measure. Now with regard to its being a Confederation measure, I must observe that I first introduced it two years ago, when that question was not before the country at all, and it then received the support both of Confederates and anti-Confederates on this side the Assembly. Since the time referred to, and until recently, the Colonist newspaper, the anti-Confederate organ, has advocated Manhood Suffrage. Mr. McGrath, of Placentia, and Mr. Morris, of St. John's, West, are prominent anti-Confederates; yet both intended to introduce bills similar to mine, and only waived the privilege in deference to my prior claim—Mr. Morris becoming my second, and Mr. McGrath, according to my bill his warm support. Mr. Emerson wouldn't have charged Mr.

McGrath with confederate views had he introduced the bill now before the house.

Mr. EMERSON—I would have voted for it had he introduced it.

Mr. MORINE—What, then, becomes of all the hon. gentleman's objections to the bill now before us? Does he expect the house to act upon so petty and miserable a motive as personal dislike for myself? I have introduced it again simply because I firmly believe in its principle, and with the desire to confer the boon of a vote upon every man in the country. As a representative of the people, having the welfare and prosperity of this country at heart, I want to see this bill pass, not for confederate purposes, and I dare the anti-confederates in this House to defeat this measure, thereby depriving eighteen thousand of our young men of their birthrights. If this measure is prevented from passing I shall go to Trinity, to Piacentia itself, and tell the young men of those districts that they were deprived of their rights by anti-confederates when confederates were anxious to accord them justice. Let them defeat my bill if they dare, sir, and instead of putting impediments in the way of confederation, they will advance it by leaps and bounds. Young men whom this bill would enfranchise may not be voters at the next election, but they may be when confederation is tested at the polls, and those men who deprive them of their vote now, will find their doom sealed then. The idea of Mr. Emerson, who professes to have liberal views, and who has identified himself with the liberal party, trying to throw this measure out, and telling eighteen thousand of our young men that they shall not vote, because I, who happen to be a confederate, introduced this bill! Such conduct is died-in-the-wool Toryism masking under the name of liberalism.

The hon. member says, "Let us ascertain at the next election what the view of the people are on this subject." But does he forget that we have already unanimously recognised the fact that there are a great number of our people entitled to vote who cannot do so under present laws. He has himself acknowledged the injustice of existing laws. If we follow the hon. member's suggestion, we should be obliged to go to the country again after the next election, in order to allow new electors to exercise their franchise, a course which would not be wise. I shall tell the country what this movement of the hon. member's means; it means that there are in this house monopolists who are afraid of the people of the country, who are afraid to allow the people to have a voice in matters relating to the welfare of the country, because they want to rule it themselves. Some hon. members think that if they pass this law of Manhood Suffrage they will never come back to this House again, and they are now trying by act of parliament to protect themselves and cheat and deceive the people. I hope, sir, that I shall never occupy such a contemptible position, and I further hope that I may never be elected to a seat in this Assembly except by the choice of the constituents free to vote without being goaded by monopolists. The electors ought to drive from power those who seek to keep themselves in this Legislature by robbing 18,000 intelligent men of their birthright; by trying to give this bill the six months' hoist hon. members have insulted 18,000 men, who will not quietly brook such treatment, and when the proper time arrives, will justly resent it. If hon. members knew a little more about parliamentary practice, they would not have made such an unprecedented blunder, such an exhibition of their real motives as they have done this night. Let anti-confederates beware that 18,000 votes in favor of confederation are not made by their conduct tonight. I tell Mr. Grieve that I would ask no better argument in Trinity against him and in favor of confederation than that he seconded a motion intended to disfranchise a large number of our most intelligent men, fearing that they would be confederates. I cannot believe that hon. members will follow Mr. Grieve in this matter, or allow themselves to be dictated to by a man whom the hon. member has very properly designated "a political cuckoo." If this amendment is carried I shall have to thank those two gentlemen for giving strength to the Confederate cause, for that will surely be the result. Let those hon. members identify their actions in this matter with the anti-confederate cause if they like, but the men of this Colony—men too who have sent petitions to this legislature on this subject, are not going to be cajoled by such blundering politicians. Whatever vote is cast in this matter now I personally care not as in any event it will make my position doubly strong, and I shall be careful to take advantage of it.

Mr. McDONNELL—I feel bound to express my opinion upon this motion before casting my vote; and I would say that I have been in no wise identified with the Select Committee which reported this bill, and I am perfectly free to cast an unbiased and uninfluenced vote in this matter. During all the time that I have occupied a seat in this House I feel that the constituency which returned me exercised no disreputable franchise in supporting me. I regret to say that remarks reflecting upon the character of the franchise which the various constituencies exercise have been made in this House. I hold that the 30,000 voters of this country in casting their votes at an election do so in exercise of an undoubted right, and in returning us here they never dreamed that they cast a vote held upon any disreputable franchise or likely to work any disastrous consequences to the country they reside in. I am free to confess that I believe that the franchise at present exercised is based upon a fair foundation; and I am not aware that the character of the members from time to time returned to this House has been at all of a sort to reflect discredit upon the constituencies which have sent them here. I consider that if we of our own mere motion and without appeal to the electorates were to take it upon ourselves to radically change the constitution of this franchise, we should be assuming to ourselves a power which had better not be exercised. I do say that our young men who are not now entitled to vote are enabled, in a very short period of time, by assuming those responsibilities which give them a permanent interest in the affairs of their country, to exercise that right. If they neglect to assume those responsibilities, should we not be very cautious

ous in giving them the right to legislate in matters affecting the most vital interests of those who have already given hostages to the state? Our young men whom our present law does not enfranchise are bound by no effective tie to their native land. They are free to stay in it, or desert it, at their own whim. In time of adversity they can escape from it, leaving all the burthen of evil fortune to be borne by those who are left behind. Are these, then, men to whom you can confidently entrust the destiny of Newfoundland? In this matter I have received no direction from my constituency as to the manner in which I shall vote. When they returned me at the polls, they returned me pledged to certain measures and principles, of which this was not one. If they were anxious that I should take my stand in favour of Manhood Suffrage, they would indubitably have indicated the bent of their sympathies to me, for they are a people second to none in their determination to impress their sentiments upon the legislation of the colony. And here I take the opportunity of expressing my strong disapprobation of the acrimonious language which Mr. Morine has indulged in here tonight. I have held a seat here during times when the bitterest excitement agitated the public mind, yet the language which that honorable member has used is unprecedented in my experience. I have seen governments totter, parties split, and the constitution of the House remodelled, and yet I have not observed such acrimony displayed by any hon. member as by the hon. member for Bonaville. I, for one, am satisfied with the existing order of things, and I am opposed now to the bill for the reasons stated by me, as well as for those given by the mover of the measure in this House.

(To be continued.)

Daily Colonist.

MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1889.

The Manners of the House.

In regard to the remarks of the *Telegram*, the writer is informed by more than one member of the House, that Mr. Scott did not use the language attributed to him towards Mr. Bond. Had he done so his conduct would certainly be deserving of censure; for though members may consider that they have a right to turn the proceedings in to a bear garden, the presiding officer must always be courteous and dignified. We will refer more fully to this later on. The words attributed to Mr. Scott, the Acting Speaker, were not used by him. When certain questions relative to the Manhood Suffrage Bill were before the House, a point of order was taken by Mr. Bond. Mr. Scott made no comments on Mr. Bond, in reference to that or any point of order, nor did he at any time use the language so offensive and insulting which the *Telegram* reports. Before the proceedings in reference to the questions had completely closed Mr. Bond rose again to a point of order when a member made some observation to Mr. Bond, to which Mr. Bond replied: "The hon. member is either deaf or stupid." Then the Acting-Speaker said to Mr. Bond: "The hon. member knows as well as any hon. member of this House that it is not correct to use such an alternative."

Though we believe Mr. Scott, who held the responsible position of leader of the Opposition, a position we have been used to regard as only second in importance to that of leader of the Government, has made a mistake in accepting a subalternship, yet we must say that, judging from his conduct as a parliamentarian, he would be incapable of using insulting language in his capacity of Speaker of the House, to any member, much less towards Mr. Bond.

Let us ask here if it is too late for the present moribund House to mend its manners? Is no one really responsible for "the manners of the house?" It is a matter of common occurrence to hear coarse and in fact brutal expressions used in an Assembly which is supposed to be conducted with decency. "Ali Babi and the forty thieves," "scoundrels," "rascals," and similar language often resound through the frescoed walls. Of course the far larger number of the members know how to behave themselves, and do conduct themselves with that grace of courtesy which adds so much to the respect which it is desirable that we should all have for the "High Court of Parliament." But this is not enough; if by their seeming approval they encourage, or, perhaps, we should more correctly say tolerate such indecencies of speech as frequently bring the legislature into contempt they are as blameable as those actually guilty of it.

THE MUNICIPAL AMENDMENTS.

The "Mercury," which is doing all it can to bolster up the Tupperian agent, on Friday evening gloated over the rejection of the amendments asked for by several hundred petitioners of this city. A few days ago the same organ was jubilant over the passage of "My Manhood Suffrage Bill." It makes all the difference in the world to the *Mercury*, which, it is said, is again under the control of the Tupperian agent, upon whom the Manhood Suffrage is to be conferred. It is all right for the docile lambs under the control of Messrs. Morison and Morine, but it is all wrong for the intelligent young men of St. John's! Manhood Suffrage for the latter might affect the family preserves.

The Methodist School Report FOR THE PAST YEAR

Press of Legislative matter upon our space for some time past, prevented us from publishing a review of the Report of the Public Schools of Newfoundland under Methodist Boards for last year. A copy of the report is before us. It is well printed on clean white paper, and shows good workmanship. It was printed by Messrs. Bowden & Sons, and contains sixty pages.

The expenditure for the statistical year ending with June for repair, rents, building and furnishing school property, amounted to \$5,105.31, nearly one-fifth of the entire year's revenue. One hundred and twenty-five teachers were employed last year, which is an increase of eleven over the year previous. Of the number employed fifty-three were males, and seventy-two were females. Ninety-four of the entire number held grades of some sort, eight had first grade, twenty-nine second grade and fifty-seven third grade. During the year the sum of seven hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty cents was distributed as bonus money amongst eighty-eight of the teachers, at the rate of six dollars for first grade, twelve dollars for second grade and twenty dollars for third grade. Mr. Milligan in speaking on this point, says, that the bonus system has been productive of much good for education, as it helps to stimulate the teachers to better efforts, but at the same time, he suggests that a larger government grant will have to be allowed in future, as the number of graded teachers increases. The total amount paid in salaries during the past year amounted to nineteen thousand and twenty-three dollars and sixty-three cents, the fees added to this makes a total of twenty thousand one hundred and nineteen dollars and sixty-three cents, one thousand five hundred and twenty-one dollars and eighty-two cents more than the income of the previous year. During the year there were a hundred and thirty-four schools in operation, four more than in eighty-seven. The aggregate number on the registers was seven thousand one hundred and thirty-two, the average daily attendance for the quarter ending with June, was five thousand four hundred and sixty, an increase in the first instance of two hundred and twenty-nine, in the second one hundred and sixteen on the figures for the same period the year before.

Mr. Milligan gives figures showing the increase in the number of schools and pupils from 1879 to 1888 inclusive. During that period the number of schools increased from 85 to 134, almost 60 per cent. The whole number registered during that time increased from 4,381 to 7,132, 62 per cent. Mr. Milligan makes particular mention of the carelessness of parents in instances regarding teachers' fees; in fact, the three School Inspectors have this to complain of. Mr. Milligan thinks that it lies in a great measure with the school boards, who do not, in many districts, take as much interest as they should in school matters. Some reference is made to the Jubilee and the Superintendent suggests an amendment to the present statute on the matter. There is also reference made to the advisability of setting apart an arbor day for tree-planting by the pupils of the entire colony. We quote Mr. Milligan's words: Arbor Day, I would beg also to submit whether the observance of some day in June be recognized, as in the Provinces of Canada, as Arbor Day, for the planting of trees and the ornamentation of public school grounds, might not be commended by Your Excellency for adoption by the Board of Education as a public holiday, unless, indeed, the Legislature should now decide to regulate, by express terms, the whole question of holidays. Be that as it may, the advantages to the scholars directly, and to the public generally, from the inauguration of such annual observance are too obvious to require either argument or amplification.

The whole report is an evidence of the great care which the Rev. Mr. Milligan took in getting up the work.

The First Steamer Arrival.

The first coal shipment of the season was made from the Reserve pier on Monday—550 tons, cargo and bunker of the steamer Volunteer, of St. John's, Nfld. The cheerful scream of the Volunteer's whistle as she sped up the harbor about 8 a.m. on Monday was the most welcome kind of spring harbinger. She had left Channel, Nfld., at midnight Sunday, and made the run here direct without interruption. Captain Delaney reports about forty-five miles of ice close packed in along the coast, but all small and broken up. He stopped first at North Sydney, to land half a dozen cases of iced halibut (about 2½ bbls. per case), which a Mr. Keating brought from Channel and sold there; then proceeded to the Reserve pier, where the dusty diamonds were quickly rattling into his hold by the trainload. Capt. Delaney showed an "Island Reporter" representative a very fine seal which he had himself killed on the ice about twelve miles off Low Point early in the morning.

It was quite fat, and unusually handsome in skin for this coast, weighing about 130 lbs. The Volunteer is one of the finest passenger boats in the service on this coast and has excellent accommodations for 65 cabin and a number of steerage passengers. With her sister ship, the Conscript, she was built on the Clyde last summer especially for this service. The Volunteer is 160 tons register, has triple expansion engines, can steam twelve knots, and is sheathed with 5½ inches greenheart plank as a protection from ice. One of the special features of her interior accommodation is a miniature post office, in charge of a regular Newfoundland government clerk, who sorts stamps and makes up mails the same as on a railway postal car, so that mail matter is ready for delivery by the carriers in St. John's twenty minutes after the ship arrives in port. The Volunteer took a special mail from here on sailing yesterday.—*Island Reporter*, Sydney, C. B., April 10.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE

Repairs to Government House, 1888.

Jan. 1.	To T. Lawlor, 1 month's services	\$7 70
12.	Six months rent telephone to 30 June	20 00
14.	"Souris Light" sanitary troughs, from Boston	3 50
	Churchill, Molloy, and others, hanging doors and sashes, building water-closet, etc.	50 95
18.	J. Broadwood & Sons, 1 grand piano	779 04
20.	Churchill, and others, putting up ventilators and sashes, repairs and labor	49 86
26.	Mrs. Higgins, making flags and mail bags	8 40
27.	Churchill, and others, carpentry and masonry repairs	47 80
Feb. 3.	Churchill, and others, carpentry and masonry, repairs to locks, rings, etc.	33 95
4.	Udell & Sons, painting and varnishing	1 20
	J. S. Langtry, shipping charges from Liverpool	15 25
	Gowlay, and others, shovelling snow	9 60
	N. H. Wood & Co., Boston, 2 scapstone brass couplings, etc	49 90
	Thos. Lawlor, 1 month's service	7 70
10.	Churchill, and others, carpentry, fitting up water-closet, repairs to lock, etc.	22 70
17.	Dunn and others, shovelling and clearing snow	4 20
	Churchill and others, carpentry and repairs, etc.	18 40
18.	Mrs. Higgins, repairs to flags	2 00
24.	Churchill and others, repairs, carpentry, putting on fasteners	21 84
25.	Udell & Sons, whitewashing and painting	10 05
Mar. 2.	James Reddy, labor, clearing snow	60
	Churchill and others, carpentry fitting doors	9 30
	Thomas Lawlor, 1 month's service	7 70
8.	"Royal Gazette," advertising	1 00
	Churchill and others, carpentry, repairs chairs, locks, doors	17 09
16.	Churchill and others, carpentry labor	26 17
23.	John Brine and others, labor, shovelling snow	12 00
	Churchill and others, carpentry, hanging sashes, repairs furniture	17 14
31.	J. Udell & Sons, painting and glazing	18 92
	Churchill and others, carpentry and masonry	34 41
April 3.	Thomas Lawlor, 1 month's services	7 70
6.	Churchill and others carpentry and masonry labor	30 67
9.	J. T. Carnell, 1 wheelbarrow	5 50
12.	Fitzgerald and others, cutting drains, shovelling snow	4 80
13.	Churchill and others, carpentry, fitting curtains, repairs to glass frames	12 30
20.	Churchill and others, fitting up bookcases, ceiling, labor draining and glazing glass frames	11 30
21.	W. J. Hodder, painting and glazing glass frames	6 00
27.	E. J. Johnson, tuning pianos	8 00
	Churchill and others, carpentry fitting, hangings, sashes, fitting blinds	31 50
	W. H. Maddock, fitting waste tubs, water pipes, plumbing	108 16
May 2.	A. M. McKay, 2 barrels cement	6 60
	Thos. Lawlor, 1 month's service	7 70
4.	Churchill and others, carpentry, fitting blinds, masonry	28 70
5.	W. Campbell, felt	12 10
	H. J. Stabb, pipes	5 21
	J. & W. Boyd, scantling	6 87
	J. H. Martin & Co., hinges	17 05
	W. McGrath, locks	1 90
	Lawrence Brothers, bolts	70
	H. Gear & Co., gas burners	10 37
	David Slater, bunting	17 70
	Sydney Woods, locks, etc.	19 46
	W. & J. Rendell, lumber	19 59
	J. T. O'Mara, chalk	80
	Geo. Langmead, repairs to clock	2 60
	J. Peach, gas fitting, plumbing	37 59
	T. McMurdo, vitrol	1 80
7.	T. Bearns, carting manure, gardens	5 60
	T. Lawlor, ½ year's house rent and light, due 1st May	30 00
9.	J. Dymond, carting manure	12 60
11.	Churchill and others, carpentry repairs, etc.	30 43

(to be continued.)

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The steamer Volunteer goes West on Wednesday.

The fishery is good around Rose Blanche and Channel.

The steamer Conscript will sail for Halifax tomorrow.

The steamer Portia arrived here at 4.15 this evening.

The steamer Volunteer arrived from the westward yesterday afternoon.

The steamer Sidonian will sail for New York this evening. She takes no passengers.

Dr. Fitzsimmons, Harbor Master in the city; he leaves in the steamer Conscript for a short trip to the United States.

"BEAUTY AND THE BEAST."—The plan of the hall may be now seen at Mrs. Rouse's bookstore. The final rehearsal takes place this evening, in the Star of the Sea Hall, at 8 o'clock.

It is currently reported that the Christian Brothers will assume charge of St. Bonaventure's College after the mid-summer holidays.

The revised Consolidated Statutes will contain nine hundred pages, as against about five hundred in the last revised work. No revision has taken place, prior to the present one, since 1872.

There was no morning session today, the house having adjourned to attend the funeral of the late Hon. C. R. Ayre. The business, however, was resumed at 4.30. Tomorrow, in accordance with the usual practice, the house will adjourn over holy week.

The minstrels are leaving nothing undone to make their performance next week in St. Patrick's Hall a great success. The stage is being fitted up in first-class style, and the hall in future will be in readiness for any company who may require it for concerts or theatricals.

The following is the doctors' report of diphtheria cases for the week beginning Monday April 8, and ending April 14, 1889:—Number of new cases, 49; number of deaths, 4; deaths of cases previously reported, 4; total number of cases now under treatment, 24.

Notwithstanding Mr. Morine's "brave words," and his defying the anti-confederates to vote against his Manhood Suffrage bill, he actually voted against it himself; and, of course, the "Mercury," which is again graced by Mr. Morine's effusions, thinks he is a wonderful man. Presto! change!

The steamer Neptune sailed north this morning, with the first mail for the season. She took a full freight and the following passengers: Miss A. Carbery, Messrs. G. Phillips, Geo. Langmead, Frederick Moore, Nicholas Walsh, Robert Andrews, Richard Jones, George Fraser, N. W. Seelgrove and R. S. Bremner.

In the report of the House, published on Saturday last, an error inadvertently occurred in reference to the speech of the Premier, on the Manhood Suffrage Bill. He supported Mr. Watson's amendment, not through any inconsistency but because "the sense of the House," that is the majority, were in favor of it.

Mr. G. Byrne has been appointed a regular seller of postage stamps, and hereafter stamps can be procured (during the busy season) at his store, after the post-office windows are closed. As Mr. Byrne's store is immediately opposite the post-office this will be a great advantage to persons posting letters late in the evening. A store crossing should be laid across the street at this point, for the benefit of persons passing to and from the post-office.

DEATHS.

KEARSEY—On Sunday, after a long illness, Bartholemew, fourth son of Thomas and Ellen Kearsey, aged 1½ years. Funeral on Tuesday, at 2 p.m., from his late residence, Barnes's Road.

FORD—Last evening, of convulsions, Hubert Arthur, darling child of William John and Emma Jane Ford, aged 11 months.

CAPITALISTS ATTENTION.

Remember all the good things the present Government promised to do for Carbonear. Real Estate advancing in price! Read what we offer you; make up your mind to purchase, and send us your offer.

I AM INSTRUCTED BY MR. JOHN PEARCE, of Carbonear, to offer for sale by Private Contract, all that valuable Mercantile Water-side Property, situated in the Town of Carbonear, Conception Bay, Newfoundland, consisting of the following: Two large, new Shops and Dwelling Houses, situated on the Southside of Water-street in the aforesaid town. Extensive Store in rear of Shop, large Breastwork, Wharf, Stores, and ample Yardage. The property has a frontage of over 60 feet on Water-street and 70 feet frontage on the waters of the harbor. The above described property is suitable for any business, wholesale or retail, and its situation the most advantageous in that thriving little town, as it is right in the heart of its business centre.

Further particulars on application to T. W. SPRY, Real Estate Broker.

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